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An Income Tax.

There are two purposes with which the scheme of levying a tax upon incomes is now advocated; and these are, first, to cover and excuse some intended departure from the system of taxation laid down by the Chicago platform and approved by the people in the election of November last; and secondly, to curry favor with Populists, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Socialists, whose panacea is taxing the rich and exempting the poor, a system of class legislation and preferred afficiaries of Government hateful to every true Democrat, and denounced in every Democratic platform since the adoption of the Constitution.

To levy an income tax is just as inadmissible as it would be to abolish the internal revenus. It may be said that the Chicago platform is silent on that subject, and that accordingly the internal revenue might be abolished if Congress should think best. This argument cannot be allowed. All the novelties in taxation and all the principles of taxation that the Democratic party approves and desires to establish in practice at present, are specified and explained in the Chicago platform. On that, the canvass of 1892 was conducted, and the election carried. Its promises and principles should now be honestly, unequivocally, and thoroughly carried into effect: After that has been done, other methods and other measures may be tried if the people so determine. For the present, no novelties that are not specified in the platform, can be considered or introduced or enacted into law, without treachery to the majority of 1892, and contempt of the principles which the people intended to establish and to realize through that election.

To compare the affairs of this world with sacred things, the proposition of those who wish to destroy or to eviscerate the Chicago platform recalls the solemn warning of the Bible: "If any man shall add unto the words of the prophecy of this book, GoD shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book; and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, GoD shall take away his part from the tree of life, and out of the holy city, which are written in this book."

The Special Taxation of One Class of Citizens.

In reading the following lines from the Atlanta Constitution it is necessary to keep in mind that the State of Georgia is suffused with that peculiar Populistic political economy which holds that the "rich" are male ors who ought to be amerced roundly for the supposed benefit of the "poor":

"Let us shift the burden from the masses to the privileged classes, who have grown rich under the wittem of the Government, the bondholding classes whose greedy coffers have awallowed up the interest on the war debt. The taxing power should not spend He force on the poor man's cottage; it should touch the big income of the idle bondbolder. We need more justice and equity in our system of taxation."

What sort of taxation could be more odiof classes? There has been an infinite deal of talk about "class" legislation and "class" taxation, evils which have been freely ascribed by many Demogratic economists to the protective tariff; but the Demcoratic party has solemnly promised to destroy that tariff and to end the unconstitutional spollation of the people which has been practised under protection. "We denounce the McKINLEY tariff," says the Chicago platform, "as the culminating atrociof class legislation." There was no hought then of reviving class legislation after the work of stopping its culminating

rocity should be performed. Our friends in Georgia seem to have a curious idea of what constitutes justice and equity in taxation. The trouble is that they look attaxation from the Farmers' Alliance point of view. Now, whatever may be the superior wisdom or superior folly of Farmers' Alliance plans of finance and taxation. they have nothing to do with the Demo cratic party. That party has got itself into power by promising to give the country a tariff for revenue only. Not a word about an put into the platform a proposition for a tax on incomes would have been to offer a premium for defeat in every State in the East, and to array against the Democratic party the great commercial and mercantile interests of every State. The Democrats did not do such a foolish thing. They did not proclaim, as a proposition for a tax on incomes above a certain amount would have proclaimed, the belief that the accumulation of wealth is a crime, and that the prosperity which is acquired by a man's own talent or frugality or that of his ancestors, should be discouraged by the Government. Nor did they fall into the absurd inconsis tency of denouncing Republican protection as a fraud, "a robbery of the majority of the American people for the benefit of the 20w," and declaring at the same time in avor of robbing persons having an income of so much for the benefit of persons having an income of not so much. And, after having howled for years about the iniquities of war taxes, they didn't have the calmass to propose, in a time of peace, the restoration of the most inquisitorial and

Yet if an income tax were a heaven-born impeccable scheme for raising revenue, the Democrats would have no right to resort to it. They have made their platform, and that platform has been accepted by the American people. They have promised to to certain things, and in consideration of that promise have been put into control of the Government. The income tax is not one of those things. There is not a word about it in the platform. By no subtlety of political doctrine can a new tax on incomes be regarded as an equivalent, or a congruous addition, to a tariff for revenue only. The Democratic party must carry out its contract honestly in the spirit and the letter. If it doesn't, if it leaves undone the things which it has promised to do, and States. It was possible in these three in gine power. She carries 20 per cent. more

bateful of war taxes.

does something entirely different, it will be cast for mighty heavy damages when it goes before the jury. More than that, and more galling than the hostile verdict, will epithets of "Liar" and "Swindler" which will be freely applied to it; and why not, if it breaks its word, and shows that it has secured votes by false pretences?

Mr. Cleveland Advised to Cheat the Democracy and Disgrace Himself.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Ledger, seems conscious of the incongruous position in which it has placed itself by trying to be an organ of a Democratic Administration without giving up its conservative prejudices in favor of a protective tariff; and it desperately essays to show that Mr. CLEVELAND, too, is a conservative, and doesn't believe in the platform upon which he was elected:

"There is not a word in all that Mr. CLEVELAND SAYS upon this subject in his letter of acceptance or else where, denunciatory of 'protection as a fraud, a rob-bery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few;' no approval of any kind of the declaration of the platform that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and co lect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. In no place, at no time has Mr. CLAYRLAND en-dorsed the Chicago tariff plank of 1892. That he is profoundly convinced that the McKinkay act may be advantageously revised is unquestionably true; so are fect one, either in spirit or letter."

We are sorry to see a journal of the strong ethical tendencies of the Public Ledger urging this sophistical theory and inviting Mr CLEVELAND to a course of double dealing In accepting the nomination for President he accepted the Chicago platform, and this the most important part of it:

" We denounce Republican protection as a frand. obbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a funda mental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to anforce and collect tariff duties, excent for the nurpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, honestly and economically adminis

To suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND did not approve this declaration of Democratic principle is to advance the insulting supposition that he was willing to accept the nomination under false pretences, to swallow his principles in the hope of getting office, to delude and cheat the Democracy. It is surprising that the Public Ledger, a warm friend of his, should be so blinded by its economic prefudices as not to see the drift of its own argument, and the unwarranted imputations which it casts upon him. It forgets, too, that it is urging him to break, so far as it lies in him, the promise of his party to the country, and to recommend to that party an open confession that it lied to the country when it said that protection was a rob bery and a fraud, and unconstitutional. For what will a failure to stop that fraud and robbery, and to establish the constitutional tariff for revenue only, be but a confession that the Democracy lied to the country and that it regards its platform pledges as having expired by proper limitation on the day after election? This is singular doctrine for a moralist.

"That Mr. CLEVELAND," continues our Philadelphia instructor in ethics, "will, and that he should, recommend to Congress a sagacious and equitable revision of the often unsagacious and inequitable McKIN-LEY law there is little reason to doubt. But he will, we are convinced, do it in accordance with his own convictions, uninfluenced in any manner or degree by the clamorous demands of free traders, or the enemies of good public policy in his own party."

If there are enemies of good public policy in the Democratic party, they are the men who want it to break its word, to refuse to carry out the public policy by advocating which it was brought into power. If there is any clamor of free traders, it is the clamor of men who have a right to suppose that they were not tricked and bilked out of their votes last fall, the right to be indignant when it is proposed that the Democracy shall sneak away from its platform. There can be no sagacious and equitable revision of fraud and robbery, of "the culminating ity of class legislation;" and even if the McKinker tariff were not the culminating atrocity of class legislation. there could be no revision nor any question of revision. It is not a particular measure to be destroyed; it is a great constitutional principle to be established fraudulent system to be overturned. That is what the Democrats have promised to do. Recommendations for the fulfilment of that promise will be expected from Mr. CLEVELAND. Legislation for the fulfilment of that promise will be expected from the Fifty-third Congress.

Subordination of the Irish Legislature.

We have received reports of the debate in the House of Commons on that clause of the Home Rule bill which defines the relation of the Parliament at Westminster to the Dublin legislature. The clause, as finally adopted in Committee of the Whole. embodied an amendment proposed by Sir HENRY JAMES and reluctantly accepted by Mr. GLADSTONE, to the effect that nothing in the bill should be construed as detractincome tax was said in its platform. To have | ing from the supremacy of the imperial Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE's reluctance was based on the alleged superfluousness of the emendation, the supremacy of the Parliament at Westminster being set forth, as he thought, with sufficient clearness in the preamble. The Irish Nationalists, for their part, regarded the amendment with some suspicion; and their misgivings may well lead us to consider what the supremacy in question signifies in theory and what it is likely to mean in practice.

If the supremacy asserted in the preamble and reasserted with emphasis in the clause to which we have referred, were to be sweepingly and continually exercised, it would scarcely be worth while to set in motion the machinery for Irish self-government. This will be plain, if we consider the fundamental difference between the proposed Dublin legislature and the Legislature of one of our States or of one of the Swiss Cantons. None of the powers now vested in one of our State Legislatures can be transferred to the Federal Congress except by an amendment of the Federal Constitution, and this can be obtained only through a process so complicated and difficult that it has been very seldom resorted

to. As to the powers now belonging to the Legislature of a Swiss Canton, these can be changed only on a demand emanating from either of the Federal Chambers or from 50,000 electors, and this demand must be followed by a referendum to the whole body of voters throughout the Confederation. Even in the German empire an amendment of the Federal Constitution requires the assent of a majority of all the members elected to the Reichstag, and also the assent of the Bundesrath or Federal Council, in which latter body fourteen neg ative votes suffice to reject a proposed revision, this precaution being taken to safeguard the rights of the minor constituent

stances to erect effective bulwarks against encroachment, because the relation between the local assemblies and the central power was the outcome of constitutional compact and not of legislative concession. The loca assemblies were older than the Federal Parliament, and it was by them, not to

them, that authority was delegated. In the case of the proposed Dublin legis lature and the Parliament at Westminster, the relation is the reverse. To the former assembly will belong only a delegated authority, the outcome of Parliamentary in dulgence, not of constitutional compact. In theory, this state of things is well calculated to excite distrust, for a legislature thus created to-day, may be abolished by ts creator to-morrow; or the donor may take back piecemeal what it gave in block. Moreover, while in most even of the highly centralized countries a majority, and in some cases two-thirds, of all the members elected to the national legislature is required for constitutional revision, in the United Kingdom the concession of self-government to Ireland might be revoked in whole or in part by a majority of those voting in each House, provided there were enough of them to constitute a quorum. The extraordinary facility with which a Home Rule act might be seriously modified or altogether annulled, justifies the uneasiness with which the Irish Nationalists see the existence of such a power reasserted and emphasized. It may seem to them that such reiteration discloses a secret purpose of turning the power to account. In practice, however, we do not believe

that there will be any danger of the supremacy declared to be inherent in the Parliament at Westminster being used to cripple the powers conferred upon the Dublin legislature. Tested by its attitude toward the colonies, the imperial House of Commons would not do this, if it could; and, so long as it contains a large Irish delegation, it could not if it would. The supremacy of Parliament, involving the power to change or to revoke all delegated functions, is, with equal distinctness, affirmed in the British North America act, and in every act creating Australasian or South African legislatures. But how often has the power thus theoretically reserved been called into play? It has not been exercised even when the Dominion of Canada and the Australian colonies have proceeded to raise a revenue by levying customs duties on goods imported from Great Britain. Then, if ever, one would think that the paramount power of the imperial assembly would have been invoked to debar colonial legislatures from cramping the export trade of the mother country. No such interference has taken place, and in the case of Ireland there could not be even an occasion for it: for the Dublin legislature is expressly prohibited from levying customs duties. Moreover, Ireland will have a safeguard, which the colonies do not ess, against an eventual minimizing of the legislative powers at first conferred. The colonies have no spokesmen, no defenders, in the imperial assembly, whereas Ireland will have at least 80 representatives, and probably 103, during the first six years while the machinery of self-government is being put in operation. Does any one imagine that with such guarantees, which amount to a perpetual tenure of the balance of power between the two British parties, Irishmen cannot manage to keep

what they have won? The Unionists know well enough that in this home rule business it is only the first step that costs. Let Irish Nationalists see to it that the first step be taken, and they need feel no misgivings about their ability to hold their ground.

The Namesake of the Metropolis.

Everybody knows what a triumph the New York achieved in her race against time on Monday: but her armor protection and battery power are no less striking.

If we compare her with the Blake and the Blenheim, we find that the total weight of fire from the battery carried by each of those ships is 1,808 pounds, while the weight of the New York's is 1,948 pounds. The distribution is different, the British cruisers carrying each two 9.2-inch guns and ten le the New York has six ! and twelve 4-inch guns. But these guns are so mounted that the British ships have each a broadside fire of something like 200 pounds less than the New York. Again, while they have a fire ahead or astern of only 604 pounds, the New York has 1.156

pounds, or 552 in excess of either of theirs. The fact last mentioned is especially noticeable. While it is important to excel in the total volume of fire per unit of time, it is relatively still more important to excel so much in fighting end on. The characteristic purpose of an armored cruiser. as distinguished from a line of battle ship, is to use her guns while in pursuit of an enemy inferior in battery power and hence trying to escape, or while herself running from a more heavily armed and armored battle ship. Thus the volume of fire ahead and astern is very important; and in a running fight between an armored cruiser of the New York type and one of the Blake or Blenheim type, the former would have the advantage. Even in a duel where neither antagonist sought to take advantage of its speed the British ship would have to expose her broadside as mark, in order to secure as great a fire as the New York has when firing only ahead or astern. The British ship can also use only one of her heaviest guns, the 9.2 inch. n this form of fighting, while the New York can use four of her heaviest, the s-inch, two being forward and two aft, in barbettes, and two amidships. The torpedo equipment of the New York is also better. s she has six 18-inch launching tubes. against four 14-inch on either of the British ships.

Another important point is the gun protection of the New York. She has not only a protective deck which reaches a maximum of six inches, but side armor of five inches in the wake of the machinery spaces and a belt of water-excluding material. And while in general protection she is considered superior to the Blake and Blenheim, she is more conspicuously so in gun protection. They have only thin shields, whereas she has 10-inch barbettes and 7-inch turrets for her forward and aft heavy guns, armored sponsons four inches thick for her 4-inch guns, and good protection for her 8-inch broadside guns.

Take her altogether, she is worthy of the city for which she is named. And yet we are glad to say that her period of primacy in our navy will be short. So rapid are the strides of foreign construction that it is a pleasure to know that two years hence the New York must yield first place in allaround efficiency to the vessel named for the city across the bridge. The Brooklyn, of the same type, has 1,000 tons more displacement, and this is to be utilized in giving her a heavier and still better placed battery, improved seagoing qualities, and greater coal endurance. Her increased length is to make up for the loss of speed that otherwise might be looked for from a larger displacement on the same encoal than the New York at normal displacement, and has nearly 30 per cent, more bunker capacity, so that she has a greater speed radius.

The Brooklyn carries eight 8-inch g where the New York carries six of that calibre, and she has also twelve 5-inch guns in place of the latter's twelve 4-inch. She can fire six of the former directly ahead or astern, instead of four as in the New York. and those in the forward turret are mounted eight feet higher and are better for fighting in a heavy sea. The increase of freeboard by eight feet forward also gives better berthing space. The narrowing or 'tumble home" of the Brooklyn's hull amidships allows a complete fore and aft fire for her broadside guns, which, unlike

the New York's, are mounted in turrets. But the Brooklyn is still a ship of the future, and the pride of the navy of to-day is the New York.

Women and Chewing Gum.

A philosopher has explained in THE SUN the buying of chewing gum by men on the theory that they get it for girls. As a rule, that may be so, since most of those addicted to gum chewing seem to be women; but undoubtedly it is, to some extent, a masculine habit also. Several men prominent in public affairs are reported as gum chewers. As practised by women, we regret to say, it shows no signs of decline, even if it has not actually become more prevalent. A very large part of the penny-in-the-slot machines still turn out chewing gum, and observers in the street cars, on the elevated roads, and even at the theatres, tell us that of late they have discovered indications that its use by women is extending at an alarming rate. After having fallen off from its first prevalence, apparently, they report, it now seems to be reviving and to be more frequent than ever. The habit, they say, is not confined

to girls, but has obtained a strong hold on

matrons also, and many of them women

well beyond the period of youth.

This is very remarkable, considering how careful women are of appearances, and especially to make the most of their own good looks, since nothing detracts more from beauty than the continual movement of the jaws in chewing gum. It takes away the charm from the prettiest girl, yet sh will go on with her public gum chewing without the slightest apparent conscious ness that she is distorting her features. At any rate, she is careless as to the matter The practice seems to breed in her a curious indifference to masculine favor. As she chews she seems to be absorbed in the chewing to such an extent that the natural feminine instinct of pleasing is stifled in her. She appears to have reached the pass where, if she have the solace of chewing gum, she can get along without men's admiration for the time be ing, and that time is nearly continuous, since she chews almost incessantly, we are told, in her moments of activity and in her intervals of leisure.

It is observed, too, that men, having no other resource, are humbly accommodating themselves to this distracting gum-chewing habit of women. Instances are reported to us where men have actually been seen making love to girls who were chewing gum Poor fellows, they had to be content with the share of the maidens' interest which was left over from the gum chewing. Undoubtedly, too, in order to win favor, they even supply the gum to the girls, though it is for them so distressing a rival, and so great an obstacle to the concentration of

thought requisite for lovemaking. According to recent and very intelligent estimates, as many as one-tenth of the whole human family indulge in the chewing of the betel nut of the East. This betel nut, however, seems to have some intrinsic potency as a stimulative of the digestive organs, or so it is surmised; but is there anything pleasurable or useful in chewing gum beyond the mere exercise of the laws What, then, is the philosophy of this recent American habit, for in its prevalence it is new; and why should it have so pernicious a fascination for women especially, though it mars their beauty and thus violates the dictates of the universal instinct of women of masculine admiration?

That undaunted old soldier of many fights, Cassius Marcellus Clay, sends this letter to the Courier-Journal:

"The belief that the robber tariff will be repealed forever has enabled me to sell my wool higher than last year. My fine wool will also assist in driving shoddy from the market and save the people from this dulteration, loss, and fraud!"

If the Chicago platform should be falsified and discredited by its alleged friends, we may be sure Gen. CLAY will not be found lending his approval to the shameful deed.

We must hope that the troubles and tornents of Brother Talmage of Brooklyn are at an end. Everybody is aware that he has been groaning for years over the meagreness of his resources, the crushing debts of his church the stinginess of his people, the non-payment of his salary, the attempts of several papers to ignore him, the meanness of his publishers. the pains that afflict the body, the grab games of the syndicate that gives out his sermons the sharp stings of ungodly enemies, the crue endeavors to drive him out of Brooklyn, the failure of all efforts to pay off the Tabernacie mortgage in an honest way, and the wicked-ness of the whole world outside of the garret of his own domicile, in which he composes his nanuscripts with the aid of the book of Jon. It is a dreary tale. We know it all. It sounded like a threnody last Sunday forenoon, when he opened the services in his church by saying Let us sing the long-metre Doxology." and then, turning to the organist, oried aloud: "Pull out all the trumpet stops!" Truly, indeed, Brother Talmage, it was time to pull them out.

Will TALMAGE now give us a rest, so that we can attend to our own business and enjoy roundelay once in a while? He ought to. He must. Some shrowd financiers have made an arrangement in his behalf by which a part of the church's debts will be met on a basis o 23 per centum, and by which, perhaps, Mr. RUSSELL SAGE'S mortgage for \$125,000 may yet, in the language of the Board of Trustees be wiped out," and by which, furthermore, hopeless commercial bankruptcy may pos sibly be avoided. We are glad to hear it, for the sake of a vexed world. Now let the trumpe stops which were pulled out last Sunday be shoved in again while the short-metre Dox ology is sung.

We are aware that Brother Talmage would be relieved of but one of his troubles and tor ments if all the debts and mortgages ove which he has so long grouned were "wipe out," and we know that he will ever have neck of troubles about which mankind mus be kept posted. But still it is something to got even a slight relief, though it be only for day. Now for the corn doctor, the hair dye man, the Turkish bath, the tailor, the hatter, and the sign of the three golden balls Give us all the trumpet stops ! This world is little old dried-up place anyhow.

The anti-Gladstonians have been getting up "tremendous demonstrations" in London Manchester, Belfast, Glasgow, Dublin, and other places against the Home Rule bill eve since that bill was brought up in Parliament It is time for the Home Bulers to give som evidence of their strength outside of Parlia ment; and we must think that their demon stration in London last Sunday was at least as

impressive as any yet made by their Tory adversaries. According to the cable despatches there were a quarter of a million people at the home rule meeting in Hyde Park; there were delegates from all parts of the kingdom. speeches by Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, and enthusiasm in abundance. We must suppose that a great part of the people at the meeting were Englishmen, and that they represented more votes and more power than the rampant aristocrate and snobs who insulted the venerable GLADSTONE at the ception given by the Prince of Wales in the Imperial Institute a few days ago. We shall be pleased to see the Home Rulers hold demonstrations like that of Sunday last in every city of Great Britain and Ireland. This is just the time for them.

If Congress should not lay a revenue duty on tea, coffee, and sugar when it comes to reform the tariff, why, then, the purpose of the Chicago platform will be frustrated and the Democracy will be dishonored.

In providing for the entertainment of distinguished foreign guests in this city it must not be forgotten that due respect ought to be paid to their will and pleasure, and that they should be allowed to have their own way. in reasonable measure. They must not be arged or entreated overmuch. Think of the experiences of the Duke of VERAGUA in Chicago He has not been able for a single day to get rid of committees, delegates, bores, and impresarios. He has been dragged about the city and out of it. He has been taken to see, not only the Exhibition, but the tall buildings, the big shops, the rich men's houses, the squalld quarters, the low shows, and whole lots of other things that he must have desired to steer clear of. The unhappy grandes was actually taken by a committee to the slaughter houses to see pig sticking in the Chicago style! He fortunately succeeded in getting time to go to mass, as a good Catholic, once in a while; but, in order to do so, he had to resort o devices upon several occasions. He could hardly command a minute of his time during

his stay in the Windy City.

Let the Duke's dreadful experiences out there be kept in mind by the Committee of One Hundred and by the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, now engaged in making arrangements for the reception of the Infanta in New York. Let her have her own way, as far as possible. She is entitled to have it altogether, as a royal personage, as the guest of our Government and city, as a lady, and as a woman. Do not let any improper pressure be brought to bear upon her. Do not let her be hampered beyond endurance. Do not urge her to go to places that she does not want to go to, or to look at things that she does not desire to see. Give her full command of her time. We should be pleased to show her around THE SUN office, the most interesting workshop in this country, but we shall not resort to any means of drawing her to this es tablishment.

The Infanta must be permitted to enjoy her freedom while she is the guest of New York. and we invoke for her the protection of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, Mayor GILROY, and the Committee of One Hundred.

Question: As an Englishman who has recently arrived in this country. It would be at east amusing to me to learn from THE SUN the names of the six or eight persons whom the higher class of Americans believe to be the thoughtfullest men of the nineteenth century? Answer: Lincoln, Edison, Emerson, Napo-LEON, GOETHE, BISMARCE, ARAGO, GLADSTONE.

A few months ago the Mexican Government imposed a tax upon the Yaqui Indians. who have lived from time immemorial in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre, and who have never been subjugated since the conquest of Mexico by Contra in the sixteenth century. The Yahuis gave notice that they would not pay any taxes. The Govern-ment, disregarding the facts of history, sent a body of cavalry to reason with them. Th Yaquis met the enemy at one of the mountain strongholds which guard their domain, and the cavairy retired in reasonably good order, but very rapidly. Last month the Government sent a much larger force, which hovered around the outworks of Yaqui Valley for some weeks, until it was ascertained that 2,000 braves in war paint stood behind these works, ready for the onset. After waiting till they were tired, the Yaquis recently made a sally, fell upon the enemy, and killed or wounded those who stood their ground. The main body of the troops retreated. The Yaquis then sent word to the Government that no troops would ever be permitted to pass the mountains or enter their valley, and this news has led the Government to consider whether it be advisable to send an overwhelming force against the unconquerable tribe. Thus the case stands at present. Perhaps it would be best to let the Yaquis alone; they do not trouble anybody who does not trouble them, and they have driven back every enemy who has attacked them since the fall of MONTEZUMA.

The Morton Idea.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Levi P. Morton's name for Governor of New York fills the Republicans with new animation; that is, those Republicans who do not subscribe to the Har rison predestination doctrine. The report has travelled far and wide. Republican leaders believe that the country at large will be disposed to prefer Morton, the clear-headed, upright man with large ideas, extensive genera knowledge, and long familiarity with affairs, to any candidate who can be put forward. Democrat who for many years has been conspicuous in the party's fights says he would feel compelled to admit that were Morton to be the candidate of his party for Governor o New York next time, it would not be an eas thing to beat him. Continuing, he said: "I will not pretend to deny what such a change might lead to in the nation. Morton, it is useless to attempt to disguise, would be a strong man before the country at any time, but at time like the present he would be indisputable dangerous foe to any man the Democrats sould put in nomination."

Mrs. Rider Haggard.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is current statement concerning Mr. Rider Haggard, to the effect that his first wife was Miss Carroll of Baltimore. I have seen it in The Sun, the Chicago Evening Journal, and ther papers. It is an error. As his brother, I wrote few days since to that effect to the latter paper, but the ditor was not courteous enough to insert my contra-liction. Ferhaps you will be so kind as to allow this to appear in print in your columns. Mr. Rider Haggar has only been once married, to Miss Louisa Margetso of Ditchingham House, Norfolk, who is alive and well The lady whom various newspapers so very ungaliant! the terrible and ageless beauty" was married t and divorced by another member of the fam ARDREW Haggard, Lieutenant-Colonel.

sam Roads, the Great Sturtevant's Successor On Sam Roads's head no halo shines, As on every Mugwump's brow: In Sam Roads's creed there is no phrase,

" I'm solier than thou." On Sam Roads's back no wings are found, To bear him to the skies

As Mugwumps have: nor will you find On Sam Roads's record there's no stain Of wobbly politics; And every time he strikes, he strikes

Straight Democratic Micks. On Sam Reads's methods glows a light, Which might be called a glare: and when you put your finger on Sam Ruads, he's always there.

On Sam Roads's principles there is A really, truly crown, He's going to turn him down On Sam Roads, up and down, you'll see

The measure of a man.

A Democrat, be sure, who will Bounce every Republican

An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. I Jayno's Expectorant, an old time remedy for broughts and pulmonary affections—ads.

NORDHOFF CALLED TO ACCOUNT. His Rash Statements and False Dedne

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Charles Northoff arrived in Honolulu on the 7th of April after an absence of twenty years. On the 8th he wrote to the New York Herald a letter. in which he tried to pass judgment on the whole Hawalian question. Deducting what time he spent in bed and at the table, he had from twelve to fourteen hours in which to cover the ground of Hawalian politics. I cannot learn that, in this time, he talked with any one except ex-members of the Queen's Ministry: though he made a passing remark to a newspaper man, within three hours after he landed, to the effect that the annexationists were "undoubtedly" in the wrong. That is the idea he started this way with from the coast, and he evidently meant to make it good. even if he had to write with his eyes shut, his

ears closed, and his conscience chloroformed. Mr. Nordhoff told the Herald that the native population was "unanimously and strongly opposed to annexation." Had he taken pains to go over the membership rolls of the Annex-Club he would have found the names of over 1,500 adult male natives; a number which, may say, would have been even greater but for the Kanaka's fear that the ex-Queen might

have grounds for her faith in restoration. Mr. Nordhoff also declares that the annexation party is composed of "1,928 Americans, men, women, and children," and that the opposing body of natives, implying that all are of proper age, numbers 40,000. How far this is from the truth may be seen by a review of commonplace statistics, which the Herald correspondent might have had for the asking.

On the rolls of the Annexation Club are between 5,000 and 6,000 names, about 4,000 of whom represent the adult voting part of a white population of 20,000. I do not give precise membership figures because every inter-island steamer that arrives at Honolulu orings additions to the list. There is not on the Annexation rolls the name of a single

As to the male native population, it numbers cording to the last census, including boys of all ages, just 18,304, not one-third of which so far appears on the rolls of the Royalist League. How does this contrast with Mr. Nordhoff's

statement that there are 1,928 Americans on one side and 40,000 natives on the other? The Herald's correspondent says further that the revolution of Jan. 17 was the result of a sugar conspiracy; but even as he wrote, the Sugar King himself, Claus Spreckels, was about the streets of Honolulu making the air blue with his abuse of the annexationist movement. Mr. Spreckels said that appexation would ruin the plantations by depriving them of contract and Chinese labor. The same thing was urged by the planters at the mass meeting which preceded the overthrow of the monarchy, and it was against their advice that the assault was made on the throne Some of them finally came out for annexation, being persuaded that the monarchy meant unstable government and recurring revolts, and that the United States would, in the end, make concessions to Hawail's labor needs; but others, including the richest planter of them all, still remain aloof. If they can't have royalty again, they want a republic which they may control; that is, a planter's oligarchy.

Is it not remarkable that the sugar men. if they wanted the McKinley bounty badly enough to fight for it, delayed all their efforts until after a Presidential election had been had in the United States, the result of which decided that the McKinley bill must go?

Mr. Nordhoff affirms that the provisional Government is slowly losing adherents. The rolls of the Annexation Club prove that since April 1, when the American flag came down the membership of that body has increased & per cent.

It will be a misfortune to both Hawaii and the United States if the President and Cabinet have, as the Herald claims, allowed hemselves to be influenced in the slightest degree by Mr. Nordhoff's rash statements and WALTER G. SMITH. false deductions. HONOLULU, May 7.

CONGRESS AND THE FAIR.

No Constitutional Power to Bribe or Hire Chicago to Close the Show on Sundays. From the New York Evening Post.

The letter from Gen. Francis J. Lippitt of Washington, which we printed yesterday, presents the legal aspects of the Sunday question at Chicago very clearly. The strongest point which he makes is that the Sunday-closing condition by Congress is an attempt to ac complish by indirection what could not be done directly. We think there will be no dissent from this part of his argument:

It is hardly necessary to state that the Federal Gov. ernment is one having only certain specified powers conferred upon it by the Constitution Article X., reserves all other powers "to the States and to the people;" and that consequently the vast and undefined residue of governmental powers belongs to the States exclusively, and that these operate upon persons and corporations and upon every square rod of ground within the limits of the State. Thus, if Congress should enact that no liquor should be seld within the limits of the city of Chicage, the law would be clearly unconstitutional on its face, and so would a law of Congress undertaking to prescribe what acts shall be permitted and what acre shall be prohibited o Sundays in the same city of Chicago

Gen. Lippitt insists that there is no difference in principle between a positive statutory command and a condition having the same end in view, annexed to a grant; between a law which assumes to accomplish an unconstitutional object by force and a condition which seeks the same end by bribery-in other words, that the Federal Government had no nore right to grant \$2,500,000 to the Chicago Fair on condition that it should be closed Sundays than it would have to pass a law closing it on Sundays. It is impossible to forecast the decision of the courts upon this position, but to the lay mind it seems impregnable.

The Pope and the Young Cap Maker.

From the Roman Correspondence of the Figure I do not wish to leave the Vatican without relating an anecdote of a poetle and touching character, which possesses also the merit of showing the great veneration in which the person of the Holy Father is held by devout

Aware of the fact that a perfect traffic in the garments of his predecessor was carried on some years ago, the present Poperarely yields

some years ago, the present Pope rarely yields to solicitations of this nature. Nevertheless, he is not immovable when he is morally certain that there is no arriere-pensee of a speculative character in the request.

Not knowing to whom she should apply, and being determined at all hazards to get something belonging to the Pope, a young lady had recourse to an ingenious and bold piece of strategy. With her own pious hands she made a white skull cap precisely similar to the one that is worn by Leo XIII. At one of the recent pilgrimages she appeared hefore his Holiness, and, holding out her handlwork, boldly asked the good old gentisman to swap caps. At first the Pope looked astenished; but soon his face became lighted with a kindly, paternal smile, while the cap remained in the outstretched and trembling little white hand. The Pope's smile gave her course, and, yield-The Pope's smile gave her courage, and, yield-ing to the impulse of her ardent pisty, she pulled off the Holy Father's cap and presented him with the one she had made.

Leo XIII. laughed, swapped caps with her, and gave her his blessing.

STOCKINGS FOR CHICAGO GIRES

They are Yellow, Violet, Red, and Black,

From Godey's Ladies' Mapazine.

High art souvenir stockings will be on display at the World's Fair in all the glory and respiendence of the designer and the color caldron. For the Chicago girl there is a special pattern, with black foot, embroidered in violet with the appropriate mette "World's Fair of 1883" at the top of the lineter. The appear part is yellow desorated with a bright red awn and "Hail Courted". low, decorated with a bright red sun and " Hail Col bia" in violet letters.

New York Central's Newspaper Train. Beginning with Monday next there will be a greatly improved service between this city

and Buffalo on the New York Central train which carries the early morning new papers.
This train now leaves the Grand Ceutral Station at 4:30 o'clock A. M. arriving in Buffalo at 7:20 o'clock P. M. Reginning with Monday the train will leave this city at the same hour, but will arrive in Buffalo at 4:30 o'clock in the state of the city at the same hour, but will arrive in Buffalo at 4:30 o'clock in the state of the city at the same hour, but will arrive in Buffalo at 4:30 o'clock in the state of the city at the steady going safternoon, a gain of three hours.

DARKNESS MEANS DANGER.

Testing of a New Block Signal System in the Weehnwhen Tunnel,

An experiment was made vesterday in the Weehawken tunnel with, a new block system. which is the joint invention of W. G. Wattson. division superintendent, and Joseph B. Stewart superlutendent of telegraph and signals on the West Shore Railroad. Under the system generally in use at present a train is apprised by the semaphore signals whether all is right or there is danger before entering the tunnel, but after the train enters there is no guarding against possible accidents. Under the new system the operator at the entrance of the tunnel will know whether a train has stopped in the tunnel and pretty nearly where

Electric lamps are placed along the side of the tunnel about 100 feet apart. When the lamps are lighted it indicates safe conditions and a clear track. The principle is: Lamps burning, "Safety, go shead"; lamps out, "Danger,

clear track. The principle is: Lamps hurning.

"Safety, go shead"; lamps out. "Danger, stop."

By an automatic device a train entering the Weehauken tunnel, which is 4.200 feet long, will put out all the lamps outside of the tunnel. These extend 500 feet. It will also put out all the lamps for 300 feet inside the tunnel, together with every altorinate lamp for 1900 feet further for the tunnel. The train will continue 1.100 feet further, or to a point the second or middle section will be put out, thus producing a dark or shadow section of 1.100 feet immediately behind the train. This darkness will be maintained until the train passes out of the tunnel. At the same instant that the lamps in the second or middle system are put out those in the first section of 1.200 feet will be lighted, so that when the train has reached a point 2.300 feet in the tunnel the lights, or signal to proceed, will be displayed at the entrance of the tunnel for a following train. When the train passes out of the tunnel at the west end the lamps in the middle section are lighted.

All this is done automatically by the train itself. The electric circuits pass through the signal tower, from which the semaphores are worked, and a lamp connected with each circuit in the tunnel is in the operator's office, by which when it lights up or goes out he can tell where a train is. By opening a small switch he can put out all the lamps and stop at trains.

The new system is not yet in operation, but several officials of the road were present at the experiment yesterday, and they pronounced it a success.

WE ARE STAYING AT HOME THIS YEAR

At Least, Fewer Names Than Usual Arc on the Lists of Outgoing European Steam

Thus far this season what is popularly termed the European exodus is much less noticeable than usual. Nearly all the transatlantic lines report a marked decrease in eastbound passengers. To make up for this, on some, if not all the lines, the west-bound travel is much larger than it ordinarily is so early in the season. Both the decrease of the one and the increase of the other are attributed chiefly to the Chicago Fair. While he Fair keeps Americans at home it brings

the Fair keeps Americans at home it brings foreigners here.

The people who are most apt to be detained in this country by the Fair belong to that numerous class which goes abroad on educational thoughts intent. Many will consider that the Fair furnishes an object lesson preferable to the opportunities afforded by a few month, in Europe.

As the educational excursionist is generally not over-rich, his loss will not be greatly felt provided those happy people who can go to the Fair and go abroad, too, take their usual European trip. In that event the different lines will have enough to do in the height of the season, and this condition of things is hoped for, if not expected.

On the other hand, the present decrease in outbound trayel is also attributable to fear of cholers, or, at any rate, to dread of detention in foreign successions.

holera, or, at any rate, to dread of detention a foreign quarantine.

THE FIGHTING FOURTEENTH.

Its Thirty-second Anniversary Celebrated of the Armory.

The thirty-second anniversary of the departure of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn for the war was celebrated last night at the North Portland Avenue Armory in Brooklyn. The armory was handsomely decorated. and was crowded with spectators. Among the members of the Veteran Corps were a dozen or more who marched away with the regiment. The old tattered colors were saluted. The regiment was reviewed by Gen. Henry W. Slocum. A beautiful set of new flags was presented to the veterans by the lady friends of the regiment, and a number of long-service medals were distributed. A dance and collation followed the military exercises.

BUNBEAMS.

-A grocer who means well, but who doesn't know, has a fing in front of his shop that is home made and is intended for the national ensign. It has about a dozen stars, and fifteen stripes a ternate red, white, and blue -Last fall chestnuts were unusually abundant, and a Bhole Islander says that in his State there was a corresponding increase in gray squirreis. So numerous were those animals. "all of a sudden," that he is

onvinced that squirrels migrate like birds.

—A dealer in prints in this city says that he is inesantly outting his fingers with paper. In drawing tough sheets or heavy mountings through the bands in looking for certain etchings or engravings in a pile this may easily happen, and paper is apt to make ragged and troublesome cut. -A fine picture of the members of the "Australian

Cricket team" recently in England is printed by the Patt Mail Budget. They look just like Americans, more like Americans than Britishers. Upon the faces of the men there is a pleasant expression, which is not always upon the faces of all Englishmen.

—A fish dealer in Brooklyn has a large glass tank

filled with big fish in his window. A bird of the stork species stands perpetually on a bar thrown across the tank and watches the movement of the carp and est with intense interest, but as he is loaded with small dead fish every morning he never tries to capture the living ones. -A man who wanted to invest in a farm near a Ver

nost village where thousands of acres lie waste, bu

where a little woollen mill gives a slight reason for

corporate existence, was recently informed by the owner of the property for which he was negotiating that the price of land would be raised. "because they have just put an extension on the mill." -Probably the most "tony" stable, in outward appearance, in Brooklyn, is one on upper Classon are not that used to be a church. It stands to-day just about as the congregation left it, except that a paved drive

way runs in at the wide front door. At night, when its stained glass windows are illuminated, it might be supposed that service was taking place. -The this, the sacred bird of Egypt, is not peculiar to that country, but is found in considerable numbers in the South, in Florida especially. In St. Augustine au other coast towns it is no unusual thing to see an ibis perched on the ridge pole of a house or stable or stalk

ing solemnly about a yard, for the bird is casely tamed, and seems to be fond of human company. -"I had never given any thought," said a citizen, "to the question of how many persons could be carried in a hansom. If anybody had asked me, I have no deabt that I should have answered two; but this morning I saw in a hansom two women and with them thre children, ranging in ages from 8 to 12 years, and all

looking very pleasant and comfortable. -One man in this town does not believe in vaccination, because he says he has known people to have small-pox after being vaccinated and has known them o escape it without being vaccinated at all. He cites his own case as proof conclusive, for he says that when amali-pox was raging in one of the towns of this state a number of years ago he slept in the same room with a patient who had it in its worst form, and, indeed, helped to nurse him, without any ill effect.

-A rich and religious Princeton woman, who has given dormitories to the college, made it a condition that she might give as many tracts as she chose to the students living in her building. Accordingly every morning the janitor brings up several tracts in each scuttleful of coal, and the irreverent boys use them is kindle their fires. It is understood that the tracts are a permanent institution, and that an endowment with be left to furnish them to the students in these build ings for all time to come.

-Morningside Park now has to show some unusually successful rock sodding. Landscape gardeners desting it a triumph of their art to produce a healthy artificial turf on a rocky hillside or bank and this has been accomplished in Moranuszide just between 118th and 118th atreets. Something of the same kind has been done with the high, shelving banks of this park at the foot of the east ward facing with, and a great flat rock near the southern boundary of Morningsids has been parily souded with marked success. Morningside justihes more than ever this spring the bold conception that

ed to its being converted into a public park. -"Why, it's only ten minutes past 4." said one girl to another, as she maked at her watch. This was it Broadway, and they were passing at the moment a big sober-faced clock which at nod up high above the curb stone. The big clock said ten minutes of 6. Was the big clock wrong? Parhane so, but when one reflected that the watch of youth is permitted to run down three or four times a week and that it is set by guess and that, indeed, it may take but little more account of the